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[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Chairman Barnum, of the Democratic National Committee, has been in town for the last two or three days. He came directly from Albany. This was sufficient to make him the centre of an eager crowd of Democratic politicians. To Senators and aspirants for positions in the Cabinet he said that Mr. Cleveland would be glad to see them and listen to their advice. He added, however, that under no circumstances would Mr. Cleveland extend personal invitations. This declaration was not taken in good part by the Democratic statesmen. They did not wish evidently to expose themselves to the mor-

tification of a cold reception at the headquarters.

A few free-trade Senators expressed openly their dis. satisfaction at Mr. Cleveland's course in summoning Mr. Randal' to Albany. It left, they said, Mr. Cleveland's position in warrd to the tariff in doubt, as if the next Preside. es attitude on that question had ever been understood by anybody. Mr. Barnum conciliated this set of Democrats by promises of full recognition in the Cabinet. He put in some good work, at the same time, to secure a full representation in the Cabinet of protection-ists. As is well known, he has an eye upon a seat in the Senate. He wants to be Hawley's successor. The est way to accomplish this end, it seems to him, is to secure for Congressman Mitchell, of Connecticut, a seat in Cleveland's Cabinet. Mitchell is ambitious to add

official rank to his wealth and become somebody.

Baraum fans this ambition. Petitions are being pre pared praying for the appointment of Mitchell. Delegations are ready to wait upon Mr. Cleveland and urge the selection of Mitchell. Statesmen, who owe much to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee for support in the late campaigr, are directed to work in favor of Mitchell. Mr. Barnum expects in return, two years hence, Mr. Mitchell's support in securing the coveted seat in the Senate.

in return, two years hence, Mr. Mitchell's support in securing the coveted seat in the Senate. He does not want Mr. Mitchell's money only, but also all the help which a Cabinet officer may be able to give in his official capacity. It is the Post Office Department to which Barnam directs the attention of his young friend as best calculated to exercise his talents and give the "seven mules" an opportunity to fatten before they are turned loose upon the State of Connecticut.

The name of Garland is to be found uponsvery Cabinetmaker's "slate." To be the chief legal adviser of the incoming administration seems to be Mr. Garland's ambition, though for the present only, for it is well understood that he regards the position as a stepping-stone merely to a seat in the Supreme Court. The position of Bayard gives the quidnuncs a great deal of headache. They say that he has been offered the Secretaryship of State, and that he holds the offer still in abeyance. Others say that he wants the Treasury portfolio, but that he was told that he could not have it may want to be Secretary of the Treasury, but he certainly did not ask for the place, nor did he authorize his friends to exert themselves in his behalf. Opinion here inclines to the belief that he will not be in the Cabinet at all, but that he will serve Mr. Cleveland on the floor of the Senate and be the leader of the minority.

Well-informed Democrats say that the Treasury portfolio will go to New-York. Mr. Whitney's name is most frequently mentioned in connection with this important place. No gaster who will carry off the prize, it is coacided that the "Sage of Greystone" will use every effort to exert the coatrolling influence in this appointment. The claims of Mr. Stockton have been urged with vigor, if not always with discretion. For some reason Mr. Cleveland does not wish to recognize New Jersey, probably herease it is too near to New-York. At any yrate, his advisers here were asked not long ago, it is said, to furnish some grounds upon which chief claims of Mr.

GOSSIP IN THE CITY. TOW A DEMOCRAT TRIES TO KILL ASPIRANTS WITH

KINDNESS.

The contest for the Attorney-Generalship under President Cleveland's administration has devel oped considerable bitterness. A TRIBUNE reporter was told yesterday that the attacks on Mr. Garland's record as a constitutional lawyer have come from R. T. Mer rick's friends. The Washington lawyer has been known for some time as a quiet aspirant, and, from his positto at the Capital, had discovered that Garland must be pulled down before any one else could be put up. It was from Merrick that General Van Manning, of Mississippi, got the "pointers" about Garland's speeches, with whi afterward went to Cleveland, to the Southern Senators in the latter, Maxey, Coke, Hampton Ington. Of the latter, Maxey, Coke, Hampton, Harris, Vest and Butler are now prominent in their opposition, although personally friendly to Garland. The name of Congressman Money, of Mississippl, was a good deal mixed up in the reports of the antagonism to Garland. His own candidacy for Postmister-General was said to be dependent on zetting Garland out of the way. Mr. Money went to Mr. Garland at Washington one day last week, and told him that he was in no way interested in or responsible for any part of the attack on the Mr. Money went to Mr. Garland at Washington one day last week, and told him that he was in no way interested in or responsible for any part of the attack on the Senator. They had a long talk over the Senator, they had a long talk over the Senator, they which Mr. Garland said he saw no reason for antagenism between Mississippi and Arkunsas, even if a question of geographical location should be raised, since they were separated by the Mississippi, about as widely as the east from the west. Both gentlemen, as well as others in Washington, have been assured by Mr. Dorshelmer, who assumes to speak by the construction of his Cabinet. The best of relations exist at present between Garland and Money. Mr. Merrick is also suspected of having been instrumental in rausacking the history of Congressman J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who is a possibility for the Law Department. There has been considerable talk that Virginia's peculiar political condition requires that she be mided in any cabinet appointment. Congressman Barbour was first mentioned, but if was found that he has set his ambition on the senatorship to succeed Mahone. Tucker has an ambition to shine as Attorney. General, but Merrick's friends have been suggesting that he would make a better Postmaster-General, because of his historical opinion, while Attorney-General of Virginia, that local magistrates might order the Would make a valiant and intelligent War Secretary, in proof of which they cite a stunp speech made by him in Virginia only a few days before Lee's surrender in which he asserted, from the stundpoint of a civic warrior, that the outlook for the Confederacy had never been so bright; that Lae was about to whee Grant from the face of the earth, and that foreign recognition of the Confederacy was certain. The effect of these researches has been to turn a laugh on Tucker, but has also created much bad feeling in the Democratic family.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT JUBILANT. HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW TELLS HOW MR. CLEVELAND PLEASED MR. BENDRICKS.

was a stir of anticipation among the leaders of the local Democratic organizations when they learned yesterday morning that Vice-President-elect Hendricks was in the city. They were afoot early, and ranged the hotels from one end of the city to the other all day long in the vain hope of getting a glimpse of the great man's face, a smile from his lips, a shake of his hand, a word, a nod or a wink that might be construed into meaning: "All right, my boy; you're solid; take your pick." When they found that Mr. Hendricks had slipped in and out with the same se recy that characterized his movements at Albany, they were nonplussed and somewhat inclined to be angry. A TRIBUNE reporter, who had been valuely endeavoring to find Mr. Hendricks since Saturday night, called yesterday at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, to inquire for him, and was informed that the distinguished gentleman had left by the morning train for Indianapolis. gentleman had left by the morning train for indianapous.

Later in the day Dr. Pierce was at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel, brimfull of news, anxiously waiting for the reporters and politicians to "interview" him. He had
sundry little confidential chals with Congressman
Spriggs, of Utics, ax-Congressman Frink Jones, of NewHampshire, C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, and other prominent Democrats. When asked about Mr. Hendricks, he
said to a Tributhe reporter:

"Mr. Hendricks was invited to Albany by letter about a
weak are. Mr. Cleveland said in his letter that he de-

"Mr. Hendricks was invited to Albany by letter about a week ago. Mr. Cleveland said in his letter that he desired Mr. Cleveland said in his letter that he desired Mr. Hendricks's advice. He cause on and had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland. What did they talk about? I den't know. Ir Mr. Hendricks had told me! I should not say. I know enly that he regards Mr. Cleveland with great admiration. This visit was the longest one he ever had with the President-elect, and gave him a better opportunity to get his acquaintance. Mr. Hendricks told me over and over again that Mr. Cleveland grew in his estimation as he talked with him. He thinks the President is a remarkably self-reliant, well poised man. Mr. Hendricks apent the night at my house and left in the morning for Indianapolis. He will go soon to New-Orleans."

Orleans."

Dr. Pierce said that he had been told that Mr. Cleveland would not come to New York until Tuesday morning and that he would stop at his old place, the Gilsey House.

and that he would step at his our place, the onsey House.

At Manton Marble's it was stated yesterday that Mr. Carlisle was out for the day, that he would start for Washington at night and that under no circumstances would be consent to an interview.

Senator Gorman had innumerable cards sent up by visitors to his room at the Elfth Avenue Hotel during the day, the reply invariably being that he was out. It was said that Speaker Carlisle, Senator Gorman and Mr. Mirble went out to Greystone to spend the day with Mr. Tilden.

WHAT MR. CLEVELAND'S VISITORS SAID. Among the Democrats uptown last night ed to know anything about the recent Albany visit to Mr. Cleveland it was hinted that the ex-Governor had given Messra. Randall and Caralile an opportunity to state their opinions as to the proper course for him to

pursue on the tariff question. Mr. Rendail is said to have put the business-like proposition to Mr. Cleveland that the Democratic party is divided on the tariff, and that consequently that the President, as far as that question is concerned, must play for popular instead of party favor; that popular favor can only be secured by taking that course which will insure the acclaim of the protectionists, who number nearly or quite one-half the Democratic party and all the Republican party as now constituted. From this basis, as one politician put it has night, Mr. Randall "filled Cleveland up with tariff argument." anticipatory of Carlisle's coming. Mr. Carlisle is said to have started his theory of party management with the statement that the recent success was due to free-trade Republicans, who should be encouraged to remain in the party by the carrying out of a policy of revenue reform. He argued that the position taken by the majority in the House. It is reported that Mr. Cleveland made many inquiries of the Speaker of a nature that indicated a deep impression from Randall's arguments. Prominent free-traders here have been advised that Mr. Cleveland will need to be "reasoned with," and the coming week is likely to see more than one delegation of free-traders among his calters if the reports uptown are correct. that consequently that the President, as far as that que

WEARY OF THE POOLS.

WANTING TO ABANDON SETTLEMENTS.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAISES AN OBJECTION TO THE PRESENT BASIS OF EVENING-UP. The action of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad in giving notice of withdrawal from the Chi-cago east-bound freight pool is recognized generally in railroad circles as equivalent to a dissolution of that pool. It is feared that the trank line pool will also be lissolved, not as a consequence of the condition of affairs at Chicago, but because of the same reasons which are likely to influence the course of the Chicago lines. Since the last meeting of the trunk line presidents, when the agreements for maintaining rates were aban-doned, the only semblance of the pool organizations that ances due from one road to another on the differences between the agreed percentages and the actual traffic of the roads, and these have been settled upon the basis of tariff rates. Commissioner Fink has sent out the drafts against the companies which are over in the pool for December, and none of them has been protested. The drafts for January will not be drawn until the middle of next month, according to the usual constant.

usual custom. Grand Trunk of Canada, however, has already The Grand Trunk of Canada, however, has already raised a question as to the basis upon which settlements should be made. It is considerably ahead in the east-bound trunk line pool for December and January. It contends that some allowance should be made for the business carried by the Lackawanna and the West Shore roads, which are not members of the east-bound trunk line dead freight pool, although the Lackawanna is a member of the live stock pool. It argues that as the new lines have carried a large proportion of the through truffle which was divided before they came into the field, a settlement under the pool percentages involves a division which is not fair to it, the Grand Trunk. It claims that its business, as it was when pooled, has not been disturbed by the comp titton of the men lines, which have drawn their propertions from the truffle put into

trailie which was divided before they came into the act, a settlement under the pool percentages involves a division which is not fair to it, the Grand Trunk. It claims that its busines, as it was when pooled, has not been disturbed by the comp tition of the new lines, which have drawn their proportions from the traffle put into the pool by the other trunk lines. Hence, if settlements are made under the old percentages, the Grand Trunk is compelled to let go part of its own proportion in order to make up what the other pool lines have lost through the competition of the Lackawanna and the west Shore. The position of the Grand Trunk is resented by the other pool roads and it is likely to lead to a proposition to suspend monthly settlements. The Pennsylvania Railroad voted at the last meeting of the presidents in layor of suspending pool settlements. The Pennsylvania Railroad voted at the last meeting of the presidents in layor of suspending pool settlements but that proposed action was voted down by the other lines in the hope that the demoralization of rates would not go so far as it has gone. The New-York Central is now, however, in a mood more favorable to an abandonment of the pool than it was then. A well-informed officer of one of the trunk lines described the situation this way:

"The pools were established for the purpose of maintaining equal rates upon a friendly division of business. Now that rates are at sea, with every road looking out for itself, the pool has fulled of its object. Why, then, should settlements under percentages be made at turiff rates, which ean secure more tran their allotted percentages at equal rates, are to be taxed to help support the weak lives which fall behind their proportions and yet are responsible for the demoralization of rates. The main object of the pool has broken down; why, then should it be kept up?" It is hard to see, however, how the roads can abandon settlements without a general agreement. The trunk line cash-bound contract runs, by an agreement, signed and sca

and scaled officially, until March, 1887, except in the case of the Grand Trunk, which has given a year's notice of its withdrawal, as it was specially permitted to do. The west-bound contract can be withdrawn from after minety days' notice. In case one pool road should insist upon the continuance of the cast-bound agreement, it could not be abandoned except by a gross violation of good faith by the contracting companies. The strong lines, which are confident they can hold their own at equal rates, fear that the weaker lines may desire to lasist upon settlements. It is suggested that a release from its engagements might be obtained by a company in case of liftigation to compelit to abandon settlements on the ground that they are injurious to the stockholders, and that the contract is, under the common law, an illegal conspiracy.

TIPPLING IN SPITE OF SUNDAY LAWS.

That tippling at a table on the European plan is less sinful than "bracing up" at a bar in the American fashion, would seem to be established to the atisfaction of many liquor-sellers in this city. In the bar-rooms of the principal hotels yesterday, as on so many preceding Sundays, guzzling groups were fre-quently to be seen seated at little tables, to which any stimulating beverage that they ordered was brought. There was no pretence beyond this of paying respect to the law. To less pretentions " places of entertainment" admission was readily obtained by the side doors, and once within there was no difficulty in obtaining anything over the counter that was desired. Everywhere the sunday law was as much a dead letter as ever, in spite of all ne conferences that have recently been hear between the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, the Exci-commissioners and delegates from temperance societies onferences that have recently been he

WAS HE SHOT IN REVENGE! Coroner Messemer on Saturday night took he ante-mortem statement of Thomas Currie, the watchman who was shot by George Evans, whom he super seded as watchman of the Collegian flat house, No. 345 Wes tTwenty-first-st., on Friday last. Currie-said that he believed that he was going to die, and deposed that on Friday he was hired by Mr. White, the agent of the flat, as watchman and temporary jaultor, and took charge at 6 o'clock. He did not see the man who shot charge at 6 o'clock. He did not see the man who shot him until 9:30 o'clock. He was at the foot of the cellar stairs and Currie was aweeping around the furnace. Evans said that he was janitor and ordered Currie to leave the building, which Currie refused to do. Evans made a second demand for him to go, which was again met with a refusal, and Evans drew his pistol. Currie also drew a pistol, but before he could use it Evans had fired and Currie fell. In the ante-mortem statement Currie says: "I never saw the man who shot use before that evening. He must have shot me out of revenge on account of my taking his place as janitor. After he shot me I remember nothing further. When I again became conscious I was here in the New York Hospital." Currie is a native of Jamalca, West Indies.

KICKING HIS WIFE NEARLY TO DEATH. John Witter, a shoemaker, living at No. 237 East Ninety-third-st., was arrested yesterday by Officer Patrick McGloin of the Twenty-third Precinct for beating his wife until she was nearly insensible. The officer went upstairs and guided by the screams of Mrs. Witter found her lying on the floor in a pool of blood and groaning from the pains from a dozen wounds which had been inflected by her husband. He was lying on the bed. They had a quarrel about some family matter and Witter knecked his wife down with a blow of his fist and then kicked her until she was almost insensible. The injured woman was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she now lies in a critical condition.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

DUBAND, Wis., Jan. 31 (Special).-Henry Caenhouse, on Sunday, January 25, pounded his wife's head to a jelly, while their four children were at Sundayschool. After committing the murder Catenbouse dragged his wife's body into the cellar and dug a grave which was his wife's body into the centar and day a grave when we not of sufficient length to cover her. He doubled up het himbs and forced the body into the hole. After he was arrested he hanged himself in his cell with a strap and piece of holose. A kuife and a hammer smeared with blood were found in the cellar where he killed his wife.

THE DUTY OF THE SENATE.

There is but one branch of the Government that can now act and that is the Senate. There, if anywhere, the people have left to them their only remaining protection against political crimes committed to necomplish usurpation, and the serious question is: "Whether it is not the imperative duty of the Republican Senate to reject the electoral returns from the terrorized States." That Senator who will rise in its place and demand this, who will denounce the means by which over half the Southern Senators are usurpers, and by which they are preparing to place a naurper. In the Presidential chair, and who will lead in causing these electoral returns to be rejected, will deserve more of his country than any other living man; the protest of the Senators against this in deflaces of the Senate and divide the best of the Senators of the Senators

records of the Senate and nor a pasce in the Nation.

That the Executive should be a man preferred by traitors and by those in sympathy with traitors is of slight importance; that he should have been made to appear elected under the forms of law, but in open violation and even in beasted definance of all law, is of such immense importance that no seeming acquisecence should be permitted to establish a precedent for the future, and a formal protest by the Senate seems to be

future, and a formal protest by the Senate seems to be imperative.

It is an important consideration, too, that if by this means the election were referred to the Hense of Representatives, it would not change the result as to Mr. Cleveland, while it would be a positive protection to him; for in the erent of his being selected by the House of Representatives voting by States the Senate would elect a Republican Vice-President and tens make the life and safety of Mr. Cleveland of the utmost importance to the Democrate. Long ago threats were openly made that if a Democratic President should dare refuse to do the bidding of the South he would be "removed" for his country's good, and that section which has not heastand at thousands of murders to secure its end would not now be likely to quietly submit to be disappointed of its object by the impediment of a single man. Such action by the Senate, therefore, as would cause the selection of

President to be made by the House of Representatives would seem to be, for many reasons, an imperative duty. NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS. INDIAN DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TAISUNE.! WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- In the "estimates for deficiencies in appropriations " recently transmitted to the House of Representatives, are several large items the presentation of which is regarded a " piece of impertinence" by some members of the Appropriation Committee. The total amount of the deficiency estimates is \$7,003,151, of which \$4,285,000 is on account of the Indians. The particular items which have caused indig-Indians. The particular items which have caused indig-nation are to meet obligations under treaties. In 1867 and 1868 the United States Government concluded treaties with the Apaches, Kiewas, Conanches, Chey-ennes, Arapathees, Crows, Navajos, Shoskones, Bannocks, Sioux and Utes, in which treaties the Government, among other things, and for a valuable consideration, agreed to furnish a school building and teacher for every thirty children for a period of thirty years. No schools have been provided nor has Congress appropriated money therefor, although other money stipulations in the same treaties for the benefit of the Indians have been executed.

casculed.

Commissioner Price is evidently of the opinion that there ought to be no further delay, and accordingly he has submitted estimates of the amounts that will be required to carry out the educational provisions of the treaties from the beginning. These estimates are as follows: Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, \$295.400; Crows, \$277,600; Novujos, \$883,100; Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, \$173,400; Shoshones and Bannocks, \$191,300; Sioux, \$1,595,200; Utes, \$307,900. At the time the treaties were made and for some years thereafter, most of the tribes and bands were in no condition to desire schools or appreciate the benefits of schools. Within the last few years, however, most of them have made perceptible progress toward civilization and for several years they have been appealing to the Indian Bureau to redeem the promises made to them by the Government seventeen or eighteen years ago. Some of the members of the Appropriations Committee are disposed to hold that inasmuch as the Indians did not desire a fulfilment and were not in a condition to enjoy the benefits of the treaties when they were negotiated, the Government is absolved from its obligations under them. ssioner Price is evidently of the opinion that

MORE VAULTS FOR "BUZZARD" DOLLARS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The application of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for an appro-priation of \$500,000, to build or pay rent of more vaults for the storage of the vast and rapidly increasing hourd of the storage of the vast and rapidly increasing hoard of "Buzzard" dollars, excites no little comment among Congressmen. Among members of the House of both parties the sentiment is in favor of a suspension of the compulsory provisions of the silver coinage act, but this Congress will so soon expire that there is slight prospect of any action. Were it not for the fact that Chairman Bland and a majority of the other members of the Bland and a majority of the other members of the Comarge Committee are as rabid as ever on the subject of silver, it might be possible for the House to do something. If the Appropriations Committee shall insert an item in the Sundry Civil bill to build more vanits, as seems probable, it will be likely to provoke a lively discussion. If that committee should insert the provision with a condition attached limiting the amount of silver to be colned, it night earry, unless thrown out 'ya "point of opter." The letter of Secretary McCallich clearly shows that more vaults must be provided at once if the colnage is to continue.

CAREER OF SENATOR-ELECT J. K. JONES.

Washington, Feb. 1.-James K. Jones, the newly-elected Senator from Arkansas, is the twelfth Representative in Congress who has been promoted to the rank of Senator in the last four years, and the fifth who has been taken from the Ways and Means Commit ee, the others being Senators Prye, Conger, Gibson and Blackburn. Mr. Jones has been a member of the House for four years. In the last Congress he served on the Indian Committee, and a positive promoted him to the Committee of Ways and Means, mainly, it would appear, because of his views respecting the tariff. As a member of that committee Mr. Jones has not shown that he possesses proround knowledge or extensive information in regard to tariff subjects, but he has always been ready to go as far and as fast toward free trade as Chairman Mortison or Mr. Burd.

rison or Mr. Hurd.

Mr. Jones was born in Mississippi in September, 1839, and received a classical education. In the autobiographical notice furnished by him for the Compressional directory Mr. Jones says that he was "a private soldier during the late unpleasantness, on the losing side." He is modest and unassuming in manner, and when aroused, a rather forcible and ready debater.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL IN THE HOUSE. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-In the House to-morow it will be in order for any member who can obtain weognition by the Speaker to move to suspend the rules and pass one bill or resolution. To pass a bill in this manner requires a majority of two-thirds. Only thirty minutes are allowed for debate, and no amendments are in order. It is expected that one of the measures offered to-morrow on. In the friends are hopeful of success if the supporters of the measure are no hand and a full vote cast. When the subject was before the House on January 6 a motion to suspend the rules and set apart a day for the consideration of the bill, was rejected by a vote of 136 to 75, only 6 votes less than the two-thirds required. Since that time the friends of the measure throughout the country, as well as its supporters in Congress have been active, and they believe that it is much stronger now than a month ago. For some days a committee appointed by the Chamberrof Commerce and other commercial bodies of New York has been in Washington seeking to impress hepresentatives with the importance and necessity of the measure, and to weaken the opposition to it. It is believed that the efforts of the committee have been fairly successful in both directions. and pass one bill or resolution. To pass a bill in this

WORK OF THE PATENT OFFICE. Washington, Feb. 1.-The annual report of

terior. There was received from all sources \$1,075,790, and there was expended \$970,580, an excess of receipts and there was expensed sizes.

over expenditures of \$105,219. There is in the treasury of the United States a balance on account of the patent fund of \$2,781,695. There were issued 20,297 patents and designs, 116 patents were reissued, and 1,021 trade marks and 513 labels were registered, 12,301 patents expired, and patents were withheld on 2,839 cases for

expired, and patents were withheld on 2,839 cases for non-payment of the final fee. Of the patents issued 19,013 were to citizens of the United States, and 1,284 to citizens of foreign countries.

The Commissioner again calls attention to the inadequacy of room and of facilities for conducting the business of the oilies and to the unifiness of the rooms now occupied for occupation by human beings. He also recommends various increases of salaries of Examiners in the office, and that he salary of the Assistant Commissioner be increased to \$4,000 a year.

WHAT SHALL THE FUNG BABY BE NAMED! A large crowd may be reckoned on in Mottst, every Sunday. Chinamen from all the adjacent towns and cities come in on that day to enjoy a holiday. If there are any Fan-Tan games in operation in the city they can probably be found in Mott-st. If there are they can probably be found in Mott-st. If there are any opium joints in the city, Mott-st, would be a good place to look for them. Opium joints and Fan Tan games are an irresistible attraction to Chinamen. Yesterday, however, there was another attraction which is not in the usual list of a Chinaman's pleasures. It was that unadulterated Chinese baby which was born on Saturday. All the Chinamen who live in the neighborhood and those from a distance paid their respects to the new-born American citizen Chinaman, and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Fung, the happy father and mother. After paying their respects they assembled in the street in knots to discuss the important subject of naming the baby. One wanged it called Fung George Washington as, being an American-born baby, it may some day be President of the United States. Another wanted it called Fung Grover Cleveland. This proposition was considered too much, and the unfortunate Chinaman who proposed it is now nursing his wounds. The probability is that it will be named after the Chinese General who succeeds in whipping France.

FASILION NOTES.

Elegant dinner and reception dresses are trimmed with

Among the new colors is "Alderney," which is the deepest shade of cream color.

Tailor-made dresses are trimmed with many rows of black Hereuses braid.

New letter paper and envelopes have borders imitating hen-stitching like that used on linen handkerchiefs.

Jackets to match suits are heavily trimmed with silver, gilt or bronze braid around the cuils, collars and down the fronts to form a vest.

Fish-wife pokes of white felt worn by little girls have the cuil of the

scarlet velvet riboon.

Long coat basques reaching to the knee are made of brocaded velvet or satin and are worn with plain velvet.

waiking skirts.

Someof the prettiest of the new ribbons have satin grounds nearly covered with small velvet dots, diamonds, or crescents.

Handsome long wraps are of dolman shape and made of blue, garnet or black velvet, trimmed with lace and passengerity.

passementric.

Hall dresses made of English crape either white or col-Hall dresses made of English crape either white or co-ored are worn over skirts and waists of sares to match the color of the crape. Long garlands of flowers begin at the shoulder and fasten at the left side of the waist and then loop up the draperies of the skirt on that side. Pretty skating suits made of ladies' cloth have a short, plain skirt, tucked to the waist, which is worn with a straight, closely-fitting round basque edged with a hand of fur. Other saits of bine, garnet, or black velvateen are simply made, and without trimmings. Soft urrbans of the same material as the dress are worn with these handy costumes.

of the same material as the dress are worn with these jaunty costumes.

Bright jewelled plus are worn through the knot of the hair. Ostrich tips and algretics are used in full dress configres, while with the low Greetan knot handsome backcombs set with precious stones are in great favor.

The theories of Professor Jacger, the apostle of the The theories of Froiesser Jaczer, the apactle of the whol-regime, have found many adherents in Berlin, where a Jaczer Association has recently been founded. Among the mere or less strict members of the association are Dr. Förster, of the German Theatre; Count von Moltke, the Ministers Maybach and Scholz; also Countess Fourinies and Frästen Hutze, a well-known instructrees. The Wood-regime prescribes the wearing of dresses made entirely of woolen material, and the use of camela-hair matresses—not by any means a disagreeable regulation.—[American Register, Paris.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TOPICS.

MATTERS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE. RAILROAD TAXATION-APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOV-[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRENTON, Feb. 1 .- A curious contest is expected in the Assembly to-morrow evening, concerning Senate bill No. 29, an act amending the railroad taxation law of 1884. The bill was drawn to meet the wishes of the State Tax Assessors and the Pennsylvania Railroad sutherities, and was announced to be for the latter's benefit, enabling the company to pay its taxes under the new act quarterly instead of yearly, and to accept the law without a loss of its privileges in case of a successful appeal by other companies. Governor Abbett examined the bill, approved its purpose, and agreed that Senator Yourshiood would be the proper person to introduce it.

Later, the Governor amended the bill, somewhat to its
confusion, and it was passed by the Senate. Now the
strict Anti-Monopolists have discovered that great things
are concealed within the apparently simple measure. It is asserted that it would be impossible under the measure for the railroad companies to release a large amount of property for local taxation and save much by having it taxed for State purposes alone. This implies that the Governor has abandoned his attitude of bostility to the railroads, or else has been far from shrewd in failing to observe what, it is asserted, lies near the surface of the act. The dilemma is likely to provoke the Governor into action, and the Assembly vote may show some queer phases in consequence.

The appointment of a Common Pieas Judge in Essex County is understood to be among the things that make Governor Abbett's office uncomfortable just at present. Some years ago, when the Governor was still only an aspiring politician, he appeared as counsel in a case in Judge McCarter's court. The Judge was severe with him, and the Governor declared himself insulted. Since then there have been several occasions, which the Gov-ernor has not neglected, for making derogatory remarks concerning the administration of justice in the Essex Pieas, and it was deemed certain that he would decline to reappoint Mr. McCarter. Democratic politicians in E sex, including some of the Governor's warmest friends have, however, advocated McCarter's claim to a second term, and the Governor is further embarrassed by the difficulty of finding other claimants who would meet his requirements. The Governor is said to be somewhat uncomfortable also concerning his appointment for Chief Justice, for which the incumbent is a candidate. The Governor sees the necessity of some changes in the court but is troubled by the demands of certain potent influences for the retention of Judge Beasley.

The Railroad Assessors have reduced the valuations on some of the railroads assessed for State purposes, but on some of the railroads assessed for State purposes, but not sudiciently, almost as a matter of course, to satisfy the companies already determined to appeal. The committee of the Republican caucas in the Legislature is expected to report this week concerning the proposed measures limiting the Governor's appointment under statute. Bills will also be introduced attempting a reorganization of the courts witnout Constitutional amendment. Much, it is believed, may be accomplished in this way, especially in the lower courts which are burdened with useless lay judges whose salaries are a burden on the State and the county governments.

Newark society is greatly interested in the production of "An Unequal Match" in that city on February 11, by prominent anateurs of Newark, Einzabeth and New-York. The principal theatre has been engaged, and the participants will include some well-known people.

The report of the indictment of Daniel bold, president of the Newark Savings Institution, is declared premature but it is known that the Grand Jury of Essex voted 13 to 10 to order the indictment drawn.

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The Democrats have made unjustifiable attacks on several United States officials in New-Jersey, and the educit is being made by them to pave the way for early removals under the color of pretended reform. General Sawell, the Republican United States Senator, has distinctly announced that while he will attempt no unreasonable contest with President Cleveland's administration concerning offices in New-Jersey, he will do battle to the bitter end against attacks of this kind, and will most upon a full application of the Civil Service and tenure of office acts.

William Mason Wright, whose appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Army by the President, caused much

evatic stock, and will not suffer under President Cleve-iand's administration.

Mr. Frelinghnysen hopes to leave Washington for Newark in the week of the inauguration of President Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS.

MR. RANDALL'S PLANS FOR 1888. BUSINESS DEPRESSION-FEDERAL OFFICES-PAT-TISON'S WANING POPULARITY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 1 .- Notwithstanding the meral desire to believe that the times are better and the cagerness with which the slightest indications of improvement are watched for and welcomed, the impleasant fact remains that the condition of the mercantile and manufacturing interests here is not satisfactory. Trade is dull, prices are low, and money, except on call loans with excellent collateral, is hard to get. The banks and private capitalists seem to be, like the Democracy, "waiting and watching." It may be that this condition of things is partially due to the uncertainty that is felt as to the political future, but over-production and extravagance are no doubt largely accountable for it. To people with fixed incomes the present depression in prices is of course advantageous, out to all others it is a serious injury. The banks have been contracting their loans to merchants and manufacturers and placing more money on call with Thirdst, people, with good collateral. Business men who want to increase their borrowings find the banks not

want to increase their borrowings find the banks not only unwilling to accommodate them but wanting a reduction of existing discounts.

James Dobson says that the accident at their great carpet mils will make necessary the stoppage of that mill for at least six weeks, and will throw two theusand men out of employment for that time. It will be four months before a new permanent engine can be made and put in position.

The visit of Samuel J. Randall to President-elect Cleveland has set all sorts of rumors about him affoat

The visit of Samuel J. Randall to President-elect Cleveland has set all sorts of rumors about him afloat again. Many of his friends assert that he is booked for a Cabinet place and will accept it, but one of his closest personal friends declared last evening that white Mr. Cleveland may have tendered a place in his Cabinet to Randall, under no circumstances would the latter accept it. He would like to have the Speakership, but his eyes are fixed on the Democratic nomination for 1888. Anything that will strengthen him for that he will do, but a Cabinet place he would regard as an injury, rather than a benefit, to his chances, and he will consequently insist on serving the incoming Administration in some other way.

for that he will do, but a Cabinet place he would regard as an injury, rather than a benefit, to his chances, and he will consequently insist on serving the incoming Administration in some other way.

The prompt confirmation by the Senate of the recent Federal appointments in this city has given a cold chill to some Democratic leaders, who have "slates" made for all the positions, which they are anxious to have filled as soon as possible after March 4. The suspicion is gradually but surely coming to them that possibly the Democratic programme may be to let officers who are in, for a fixed term, serve their terms out, and it this should prove to be well grounded there will be a Democratic revolt that has never been equalled.

The State Senate met the Governor's threat about nominations fairly and promptly by refusing to confirm Ashmead and others whose records were not satisfactory. Every one in the Senate is now waiting to see what the Governor will do next. There is, by the way, a statement going the rounds of usually well informed circles here to the effect that at the expiration of his term of office the Governor intends to enter the Methodist ministry, and it is not unlikely that the statement is correct. He read law with Attorney-General Cassidy, before he was Controller, but he might succeed better in the pulpit. It will make little difference to the people what he does, after his official career is ended. Even his own party has, largely, broken with him.

GOOD FOOD OF DIET KITCHENS.

DISTRIBUTING NOURISHING FOOD AMONG SICK POOR PEOPLE.

Scattered over the city in the most densely crowded tenement-house regions may be seen the sta-tions of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association. They have become among the best known and most important of the charities of the city. In crowded districts if the diet kitchens are not readily found, a few inquiries among poor families quickly give the desired information. It is twelve years since the work of the Diet. Association was begun in New-York and it is only writhin a few years that the great value of its work has received due recog nition. The management is entirely conducted by ladies with several gentlemen for an advisory committee. Mrs.

with several gentlemen for an advisory committee. Mrs. A. H. Gibbons is the president; Mrs. Charles H. Ward, vice-president; Mrs. George W. White, secretary, and Mrs. James D. Smille, treasurer. Among the other active members are Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Joseph H. Cheate, Mrs. W. W. MacFarland, Mrs. James M. Haistead, Mrs. William H. Wickham and Mrs. Le Grand I. Benediet.

The work of the Association was greater in 1884 than in previous years and it succeeded before the close of the year in establishing a new kitchen at No. 316 East Third-st. This is to cover adistrict between the kitchens in Centre and in Twenty-third sis, amid a large German population where it was greatly needed. During the year the sick poor who have received food and alf from the diet kitchens anded daily was seventy-five, but the largest number on one day was 112. The food distributed includes mutton broth, beef song and all farinacious food which children or adults in delicate health require. Over 50,000 requisitions have been mainly for milk and beef tea. 10,365 pints.

At each of the kitchens a matron is in charge with enough help for all demands that may be made on her services. The total receipts of the association in 1884 from contributions, fairs and other sources were \$5,956, and the expenses for the work of the several kitcheus

were \$4,875, \$2,502 of which was for milk. Blanks are now issued to officers of the Charity Organization Society for use in response to appeals to them for aid in cases where there is need of a curative diet. The Society has also aided the Association by its investigations which have in a great number of instances prevented the kitchens from being imposed upon.

CONNECTICUT AFFAIRS.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. WOMAN SUFFRAGE-APPROPRIATIONS-WAR TAXES AND CLAIMS-INSURANCE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HARTFORD, Feb. 1 .- A bill was introduced in the Legislature last week providing for the calling of a Constitutional convention. It is a copy of a bill pre pared several years ago by Governor Harrison when he was a member of the House from New-Haven and opens the way for a change in the organic law of the State without following the prescribed form of the Constitution itself. This form requires, for a change of the Constitution, the continuance of a resolution by a majority vote of the House to the next|session; then an approval by both legislative bodies by a two-thirds vote; and finally the sanction of a popular vote by the people—a process taking, at least, two years' time. It has been held that a call for a Constitutional convention should take this prescribed course; but the proposition of the bill under consideration goes directly to the matter without regard to the existing Constitution. It is provided that each town shail vote on the question of holding a convention, "Yes" or "No," and at the same time elect delegates to the convention, the basis of representation being the same as that of representation in the Legislature. If the popular vote of the State is against the convention, then, of course, the election of delegates which has taken place, anticipating a convention, becomes void. The votes cast must be counted and returned to the Secretary of State before June 10, 1885, and if a majority favor a convention, the Governor must, before June 16, issue a proclamation calling a convention to be held in Hartford on September 15, 1885. This insures speedy work. By the terms of the act the convention is to have no power to annul the separate existence of any town, and cach town shall have at least one representative. The constitution agreed upon must be submitted to the people for approval before it can become the organic law of the State.

It would seem as if the Legislature might risk the process taking, at least, two years' time. It has

each town shall have at least one representative. The constitution agreed upon must be submitted to the people for approval before it can become the organic law of the State.

It would seem as if the Legislature might risk the experiment of passing the bill at the proper time independent of all jealous feeling which the country towns have concerning a change in the system of representation; for there can be no surrender of the numerical power now held by the small towns in holding a convention, because the convention must be organized upon precisely the same representation that is found in the Legislature. It will be only a transfer of the present House of Representatives, in form and expression, to a convention which may better consider public questions, being one body, having no co-ordinate branch like the Senate in the General Assembly to embarrass free action. There is, however, no reasonable probability that anything will be done this year under the bill, which may be continued to the next session, to give time for the people to consider it.

A bill for a public act, which has been preposed several times before, comes up again this year to undergo, probabily, its usual fate—success in the House and defeat in the Senate. It gives women who are taxpayors, or who have children of school age in their care the privilege of voting in school district meetings and of holding office in such districts. Public sentiment has long favored this as an independent measure, but the pronounced woman suffracists have injured it before the Legislature by claiming it to be the entering wedge for sweeping innovations upon the suffrage.

The Legislature will be asked to make several appropriations. A special commission on the State Prison proposes additional accommodations and improvements which will cost between \$500,000 and \$400,000. The Middletown Insane Hospital trustees want \$50,000 more for new buildings. There will be a disposition on the part of Legislators to economize at the present session, and possibly several deserv

looks, for the first time in many years, as if there was to a short session.

The insurance Department has compiled its tables of the returns of Connecticut fire insurance companies a mouth earlier than usual. There are ten companies in the state, all except four, having an aggregate capital its \$1,000,000, being in Hartford. The total paid up capital is \$10,801,500; gross assets, \$21,040,193.54. The gross liabilities are \$18,071,636.75. The net surplus on January 1, 1885, was \$5,987,556.79, or over \$700,000 less than on January 1 last year. The total income for 1884 was \$10,266,155.67, and the total expenditures \$9,863,078.30.

ANXIETY OVER AN INSURANCE BILL.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT OFFICIALS-THINKING IT IS A "STRIKE." Insurance men are quietly watching the

course of a bill introduced in the Legislature on January 15 by Assemblyman Hagan, of this city. The preamble of the bill states that it relates to policies of fire insurance companies transacting business in this State and the payment of premiums upon the same. The bill provides that the amount specified in the policy as the total value of the property shall be conclusive evidence of the value of such property in case of total destruction by fire. In case of partial destruction by fire appraisers shall determine whether the amount of the policy is in excess of the value of the property. Should the apprajaces so determine the policy holder shall be entitled o recover, in addition to the value of the property de stroyed, an amount equal to the difference between the promiums on the assessed value and those actually paid upon the policy, with interest from date on which policy that it shall take effect immediately. This bill takes a wider range than the valued policy law, which is driving insurance companies out of the States in which it is enforced. The valued policy law relates only to real estate, while the bill in question includes personal

it is enforced. The valued policy law relates only to real estate, while the bill in question includes personal property as well.

It is not believed in insurance circles that Mr. Hagan is the father of the bill. It has been referred to the insurance Committee. The city members of the committee are van Allen and Hagaerty. It will meet on Wednesday. Assemblyman Hagan has written to a friend that "a good man will appear before the committee to champion the bill." The heads of insurance companies do not believe that the bill will become a law, but considered it necessary to follow the course of the bill closely. Some of them refer to it as a "strike"; others censider it the result of an unpleasantness between some Assemblyman, or a friend of one, and some insurance company.

Thomas R. Jones, president of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, said to a Trancer reporter yesterday; "It is not possible that such a bill will become a law. It is even worse than the valued policy law and this fact will make it easier to kill."

D. A. Heald, vice-president of the Home Company, said: "It is an old story revamped. The valued policy law, which cavers real estate only, would kill insurance business. It will drive honest companies out of every state which allows it on its statute books. This bill offers even larger premiums for dishonesty. It would be simply impossible to do business under it."

William W. Henshaw, of the Royal, said: "I have no idea that the bill will become a law. Several attempts have been made to pass a bill of this mature, though

simply impossible to do business under it."

William W. Henshaw, of the Royal, said: "I have no idea that the bill will become a law. Several attempts have been made to pass a bill of this mature, though hardly so bad, in this State, and they all falled. It is considered by many a mere 'strike.' Under any circumstances it ought to fail."

James A. Silbey, secretary of the German American Company, said: "If such a bill becomes a law it would destroy insurance business. Rogues would fatten at the expense of honest men. Insurance companies would have no protection whatever. I do not believe the effort to get it through the Legislature will be successful." William W. Randall, secretary of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, said: "Some Assemblyman destrous of fame generally introduces a measure of this sort. This bill is considerably worse than any of its predecessors. Under its previsions the more dishonest a man is the more mancy he can swindle insurance companies out of. Its effect would be altogether to the positive disadvantage of donest policy holders and to the advantage of designing and dishonest men. The valued policy bill passed by the New-York Legislature was not vetoed by Governor Cornell, as is generally supposed. He didn't veto it; he merely ddu't sign it."

Mr. Kennedy, of Weel & Kennedy, said: "I won't say it is, but it looks like a 'strike,' and you will find numbers of insurance men who have it down as such."

GOSSIP ABOUT BASEBALL PLAYERS.

The eyes of baseball men have been turned toward St. Louis for several weeks with much uneasiness, although the Lucas Von der Ahe "deal" is a thing of the past. Speculation is rife about Lucas and his new League club. If the new League club could retain the men who composed its nine last season it would have a club which could cope successfully with most of the other League clubs. As Lucas cannot play any of his black-listed players his chances for getting a winning nine are not bright. Lucas could have signed Hankinson and Caskins, of last year's New-York club, with the consent of the local management, but he apparently did not want them. He will have much trouble in getting as consent of the local management, but he apparently did not want them. He will have much trouble in getting as good players. Mr. Lucas is non-committal about his projects, and never takes much about what he is going to do. He has only three men in his present mus whom he can play next season. He evidently expects to pick a good nine from the players in the former Chudmani Unions, Milwaukee and other Western chilos, and he may succeed in getting a fair club together. It is said that Dunlap, one of the St. Louis Union players, although he cannot play next year, will receive his full salary. He was engaged for two years, and holds a mortigage on one of Lucas's houses in St. Louis.

The members of the local clubs are nearly all out of the city, but will report for duty early in March. Haukinson is wanted by the Metropolitans, but he does not want to play in that aim. Last year the Mcts were not the champions and "Hank" wanted to play with them. This year the club floats the championshi, penant of the American Association and Hankinou wishes to play in some other club. Esterbrook, who led in batting last season, is wanted by the local League club, and will all probability play third base for that nime the coming season. Keefe will pitch for the League club, and will greatly strengthen a weak point, Ward will fill Caskin's old position at short-step and will also be found in the pitcher's box secasionally.

As soon as the weather permits ground will be broken at Coney Island for the new basebull park there.

Manager Mutric has been scouning the country since the American Association meeting in quest of good baseball matterial. A casual observer would suppose that the company which Mutric represents has at present more material han it can use.

EXPLAINING DOGMAS.

NATURAL SELECTION AND ELECTION.

MR. NEWTON BRINGS IN MODERN SCIENCE TO AGE COUNT FOR DOCTRINE-THE MEANING OF THE ATONEMENT.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton in his serr

yesterday: morning discussed the doctrines of election and the Atonement. As in the previous sermons of the series, he first assailed the "popular and theological conception" for these dogmas, and then endeavored to show what their authors had in mind when formulating them, and what measure of living truth they still contain. He said in substance: "In ages when men had little accurate knowledge they necessarily adopted
some very imperfect forms of expressing the
problems of life which perpissed them. As
the spirit of truth leads men into larger
fields of knowledge they will be able to express old doctrines in better forms of dogma. What the Great
Teacher is doing for mankind, every tutor may well seek
to do for the individuals who try to learn from him. If
am far more conscious of the faultiness of my methods am far more conscious of the faultiness of my method than any one else can be, yet I feel my responsibility to those who seek my guidance, and my aim is to indicate hints of the new forms which the old dectrines are taken ing, so that young men, who are led to revolt from the old forms of expression as unreasonable and offensive, may be induced, at least, to wait until the new light shines forth." Mr. Newton then read from the Westminster Confes-

sion the passages relating to the doctrine of election, "It is easy to imagine," he continued, "what form such statements would take in the popular mind. What it means every one knows who remembers the blight which Partanism hid upon religion. It means that the infinite Father has deliberately determined that He would select certain individuals to save unto everiasting happiness; that he deliberately determined before a child of man drew breath that he would ordain certain individuals to everiasting damnation. All this, according to the Westminster Confession, is to be done without any reference to the worthiness or unworthiness of the people concerned. It means that this God is a being of whom we can form only the most revoiling conception. It means that this God is a being whom it is very easy and natural to hate and very difficult and almost wrong to love, is it any marved that white a large part of Christendom holds to bild confession of faith that the karbed arrows of blaspheny snould be hurled against it. I sit any wonder that the hot boils of indignation should be poured from men's hearts upon it? How easy for young men to say 'Away with this doctrine: there is nothing in it. It is only one of the bubbles the thelogians have thrown up into the air, and which breaks at the slight touch of fact.' Can it be possible that our problem before them—a mystery of selection or election which buffled their minds, fascinated them, compelled them to make some statement to solve that mystery in the thought, in the language, of their age! This doctrine is one of the oldest among men. It is found among the Hebrew prophets; it is the core of Mahometanism. Got to India, you will find sages brooding ever this problem. It is the apparent pothingness of man before the minduple of the completence of instare. It was this feeling in dark and superstitious ages which so wrought upon men that they conceived the vision of a devil upon the throne of fine ternal? Has this old idea evaporated from our actual life today? It is all aro sion the passages relating to the doctrine of election.
"It is easy to imagine," he continued, "what form such statements would take in the popular mind. What it means THE ATONEMENT AS A "COMMERCIAL TRANSAC-

TION."
Mr. Newton then considered the doctrine of the Atona ment. He said the common conception of it was that of a "commercial transaction." It might be thus formulated: "Man loves even here the eternal law; that law ordained a penalty, that penalty is death, that death is life in death. God wishes to save man. He that death is life in death. God wishes to save man. He does not feel free to save him. He has ordained a law and the letter of the law demands death. A substitute may die and man may go free. The son offers himself, dies, and man may go free. It was easy to level the shafts of ridicule against such a dogma. What would see this of ridicule against such a dogma. What would see this was impossible for his creatures to keep and then held them to strict accountability to it!" Mr. Newton then angued that at the heart of this dogma was "the great haw of vicarious suffering. Fathers and mothers suffered to redeem their children. Men suffered for the good of their fellow-men. Nations were preserved by sacrifice. The couseling thought is found in the knowledge that now who suffer for their fellow-men are raised to higher levels of character—are themselves benefited. God has not willed that any should perish, but rather that all should be saved."

SHE DREAMED THAT HER SON WAS HURT.

MOTHER'S STRANGE PRESENTIMENT ABOUT AS ACCIDENT. Saul Samuels, age fifteen, of No. 215 East One-hundred-aud-sixth-st., when he left his home to go to business on Thursday morning last told his mother that

he would be home early at night, as he intended to go to the Knickerbocker Skating Rink. While skating at the rink in the evening, he was run into by a large, heavy skater, and thrown violentis to the floor. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that his leg was bailly fractured. As soon as Saul learned the nature of his injury he sent word to his mother, who was at home alone, that he would remain all night with a Mrs. Samuels is a middle-aged German woman, of

slight build. She has a prepossesing, frank, ingenious face, that is fringed with hair worn plain and tinged with gray. There was some nervousness apparent in her manner when she told this story to a TRIBUNE re-

since, that is fringed with nair work plant and things with gray. There was some nervousness apparent in her manner when she told this story to a Thibenn to poster yesteriday?

"On Thursday morning I seemed to have an impression, that I could not understand, of something wrong I thought that porhaps my husband, who is away on business, was sick. I spoke of my strange feelings to Saul and he laughed at them. After he had left the house I tried to shake off the feeling, which I told my servant was nervousness. I could not contine my attention to any kind of housework, so I closed the house about 9 o'clock and went to bed thoroughly worn out. I lay for a little while before I fell asleep. How long after it was I do not know, but I appeared to be led by spirit form to where my buy was working in the store. He seemed perfectly matural with the exception that he was dressed entirely in red, even to a cap on his head. While I was talking my spirit attendant beckoned him to follow, and they disappeared from my sight through an open window. I shouted to Saul to come back, but got no reply, and they I tried to go after him, but seemed to be chained to the spot. It is all a blank then until I found myself in my room lying in bed, surrounded by intense darkness. Suddenly a bright light appeared, and I could look from my bad into the street. While I lay watching the strange figures that were constantly passing the light grew ding, went out entirely, and I closed my eyes in pain. When I opened them I saw Saul standing at my hedside still dressed in red. His face was pinched and drawn as if its great pain and very pale. After standing still a moment he stooped over, pointed to his leg and said that it was broken and that it hart him terribly. I struggled to get to him, but something held me fast. Thegan to crybitterly, life motioned for me to help him, and I put forth all my strength and battled with the power that was holding me down. Just as I got near to him I awoke screaming. My servant get a physician, who gave me some m

WAS SHE WRONG ABOUT WHO HAD HER! At the corner of Twentieth-st, and Fifthave., last evening, was an old woman, whose gray hairs were exposed to the snow that came down in great flakes, and whose emaciated form shivered under a this, half cotton shawl, old and torn, from beneath which she raised a bare and bony arm aloft, while she shricked at passers-by and menaced them with her bony finger:

passers-by and menaced them with her bony finger:

"There is but one church," she said; "there is but one God! Hear while you may! Do not delay! Beware, beware, beware the false churches! There is no time like the present! Hear, oh, hear!

The poor creature was demented, and when a big policeman appeared and took her by the arm to lead her away, she yelled at her highest pitch:

"The devil has me! The devil has me! Help!"

Help!"
She was still shricking as they disappeared down
Twentin-st., with windows flying up on every side to
see what was the cause of the commotion.

CATHOLICISM TO LEAD DEMOCRACY. Monsignor Capel lectured last evening in St.

Colombia's Roman Catholic Church on "The Dignity Clabor." The building was crowded to the very doors. "No observing man," said the tecturer, "can watch the movements of society in our day without being struct movements of society in our day without being struct
by the fact that there are great problems which of necessity must be solved. Along these problems stands
provide the relations between capital and labor. It
devolves on the Cathelic Church to lead democracy
the world. Time was in the history of the Church was
comperers ruled, but from the time the Roman Empir
first felt the shock of Christianity injustice gradual
first felt the shock of Christianity injustice gradual
first relit the shock of Christianity injustice structure
began to disappear. Always the voice of the charc
was ruleed for the weak, and facts which now see
strange to us have their full meaning in the removabrance of the action she took to break down the power
of tyrants.